FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JULY 1983

PLO Affairs

Al-Biqa' Cease-fire — The Fatah dissidents and loyalists agreed to a 12-hour cease-fire agreement stipulating that all parties to the conflict "should return to their previous positions, remove roadblocks, and end military preparations," according to Radio Monte Carlo and Beirut radio. The decision was adopted on the evening of 30 June at a meeting in Ba'labakk which was attended by representatives of both dissidents and loyalists, as well as other PLO factions, and which was held at the request of local Lebanese nationalist leaders, Radio Monte Carlo noted.supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reinforced their positions in Ba'labakk throughout 30 June in preparation for an attack by the dissidents while the Syrians warned 'Arafat's men in Barr Ilyas and Sa'd Nayil to evacuate their positions, the radio reported. Meanwhile, loyalist sources in the northern city of Tripoli announced that "'Arafat's forces there are fully prepared to confront any Syrian attack upon them," according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Political Developments — The PLO Executive Committee has established a committee led by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum "to tackle both the rebellion within Fatah and relations between Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad," KUNA reported on 1 July. Representatives of As-Sa'iqah and the PFLP-General Command did not attend the Executive Committee meetingin Tunis, KUNA noted. In another development, a joint Saudi-Algerian delegation left At-Ta'if for Damascus in an attempt to help settle the split within Fatah and avert the dangers resulting from it, SPA reported. The Saudi-Algerian move follows contacts on the issue between Saudi King Fahd and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Criticism of Khaddam — Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam falsely accused Yasir 'Arafat of accepting the Reagan plan and his denial of Syrian interference in Palestinian affairs is belied by the unequivocal evidence on the ground, a Palestinian official source asserted in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. However, the most serious point in Khaddam's address to the Syrian People's Assembly was his affirmation of Syria's rejection of independent Palestinian decisionmaking under the pretext of numerous justifications and slogans, the PLO official added. In a related commentary, the radio said Khaddam's statement that Syria rejects the principle of the PLO's independent decisionmaking is shameful and false"nonsense" and epitomizes the "sickness" of the Syrian media.

Lebanon

Habib Mission — Lebanon explained to U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib that its stand against a partial Israeli withdrawal and in favor of a complete withdrawal is firm and unchangeable, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio after Habib's departure for Israel. Asked whether Lebanon is prepared to fill the security vacuum created by an Israeli redeployment, Al-Wazzan said it is ready to fill "any vacuum in all the Lebanese areas."

Observers believe that Habib's chances of success in his mission to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon havebecome very slim, Riyadh radio said in a 30 June commentary. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper *Hamodi'a* claimed that Habib was the target of an assassination attempt during his visit to Israel early in the week, KUNA and SANA reported citing Jordanian press reports.

Attack on IDF — A bomb exploded near an IDF patrol north of Tyre but caused no casualties, IDF radio reported. However , the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio asserted that over 15 Israeli soldiers were killed or injured in the attack.

Libya

U.S. "Sorties" — U.S. military aircraft from the carrier Eisenhower carried out "provocative" sorties near Libyan airspace on 29 June, JANA alleged. In a related development, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said U.S. planes intercepted two Libyan aircraft which tried to approach the Eisenhower.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit, Remarks — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Morocco on 30 June and will stay until 2 July, KUNA reported. Meanwhile, in an interview with the Paris daily *Le Matin* reported by AFP, Al-Qadhdhafi said there is not a single Libyan soldier in Chad and contended that Libya has no intention of intervening there again because it has learned from its previous mistake of intervention. However, he warned against French military intervention in Chad, adding that any foreign intervention there "will be considered by us as an act of war against Libya."

Reportage on Sudan — JANA claimed that Egyptian aircraft bombed areas in southern Sudan to help the Sudanese Government suppress the recent military mutiny and that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has dismissed several senior Sudanese officers who protested the Egyptian bombing. JANA's allegations were not mentioned or confirmed by monitored Egyptian or Sudanese media.

Iraq

Relations With Egypt — Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz will visit Cairo on 3 July for talks with his Egyptian counterpart Kamal Hasan 'Ali, according to announcements by Iraqi and Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials cited by INA and Cairo radio. Noting that the lack of bilateral diplomatic relations does not prevent visits that can promote mutual understanding, the Iraqi official praised Egypt's stand on the Iran-Iraq war and noted the growing relations between the two countries.

Relations With USSR — Iraq and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol and a joint cooperation protocol for oil, irrigation,and science, INA reported from Moscow.

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Foreign Minister Submits Report on Geneva Talks
LD301841 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] After returning from Geneva Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost submitted a long report to the Council of Minsiters concerning the outcome of the talks between the Afghan and Pakistani delegations mediated by the UN secretary general's envoy, Diego Cordovez. The report was fully validated.

Shah Mohammad Dost said that during the first part of the second round of talks between the representatives of the DRA and Pakistan, held 11-22 April 1983 in Geneva, it was decided that the negotiations would be resumed in the middle of June. In the course of the second part of these negotiations, held 16-24 June, topics on the agenda — particularly the topic of ending interference against the DRA — were further discussed.

In accordance with the foreign policy principles of the DRA, the Afghan delegation endeavored its utmost to bring about further understanding regarding the topics discussed between the two sides. If the two parties in the negotiations display the necessary realism and good will, then hope exists that the future mission of the UN secretary general's envoy would involve holding direct talks between the two sides.

On the whole it could be said that this round of talks contained positive aspects which are considered to be another step forward.

At the conslusion of the talks, the Afghan side expressed the desire of the DRA Government to continue constructive negotiations toward reaching a political solution to the existing questions. It was finally decided that in order to continue the process of talks and to establish further contact between the relevant authorities of the countries concerned, the envoy of the UN secretary general would visit Kabul, Tehran, and Islamabad in the near future so that further understanding would be provided for another round in the negotiations.

Further on Mujahidin Attack on Badghis Jail
LD292118 Riyadh SPA in English 1908 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] London, June 29, SPA — the Afghan freedom-fighters could [as received] free 70 of their companions and another 100 political detainees through an attack on a jail at Badghis, in north-western province along the Soviet border with Afghanistan, the Afghan press agency office here said.

The attack took the jail's guards with surprise and succeeded in freeing their struggle companions, the agency said.

Ershad Visits Ailing President Chowdhury

BK301727 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] General Ershad visited the ailing president, Mr Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, at the combined military hospital [CMH] in Dhaka tonight. The president (?has been) admitted to the CMH this evening for medical treatment.

Finance Minister Announces Budget for 1983-84

BK010733 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The national budget for the financial year beginning today estimates a revenue receipt of 33,446.1 million taka and revenue expenditure of 24,135.4 million taka, leaving a (?surplus) of 9,310.7 million taka for development programs, a 27,780 million taka revenue receipt from taxation, and 5,666.1 million from non-tax revenue. The main part of the revenue income will come from customs duty, sales tax, and excise duties. The revenue expenditure includes an allocation of unexpected expenditure of 1,970 million taka. This year's budget incorporates receipts and expenditure on the railway account.

Announcing the budget at the old Sangsad Bhhavan yesterday, the finance minister said there will be some noticeable changes in the new budget. Education has been given the top priority in the budget with an allocation of 3,184.2 million taka. Similarly the allocation for the health sector has been increased to 1,140 million taka. The finance minister said the expenditure in the railway sector has increased primarily because of the increased fuel bill. The allocation for cash subsidy for food distribution is, however, lower for two reasons. It is expected that off-take from the government's stocks will be less and [word indistinct]of ration prices will reduce subsidy bill.

Expected foreign loans and grants in the coming year has been estimated at 34,150 million taka, which is about 18 percent higher than that of the current year. The share of project assistance will be 15,230 million taka, commodity assistance 11,160 million taka, aid 6,060 million taka, and project aid outside [word indistinct] 1,660 million taka.

In food sector, the production of foodgrains has been estimated at 16.1 million tons, while domestic procurement of food will be 700,000 tons. The import target of food has been set at 1.4 million tons. With 400,000 tons for food for work program, the total off-take of foodgrains in the coming year will be 7 million tons, leaving at the year-end a stock of about 1.1 million tons. The total food budget, including foreign aid and receipts, shows a net expenditure of 9,450 million taka. The size of the food for work program will be expanded with a provision of 1,590 million taka as against 1,480 million taka in the revised estimates.

The size of the annual development program for the current fiscal year will be about 33,840 million taka. Of the total, 6,684.8 million taka will be available from internal resources, while the share of foreign aid will be 28,155.6 million taka. The production and supply of gas and electricity during the coming fiscal year will be increased substantially. At the year-end four new gas wells will produce 110 million cubic feet a day, while the supply of electric power will be improved by 190 megawatts. In the agricultural sector, 1.2 million acres of additional land will be brought under irrigation bringing the total area under irrigation to over 6.25 million acres.

In the light of the last year's experience, the development program and the monetary and credit policy for the current year has been drawn up. Growth rate has been estimated at 6 percent, while inflation rate is expected to be between 10 and 12 percent. [Word indistinct] measures adopted in the new budget aim at providing relief to the poor from the burden of taxes, helping the domestic industries to expand, and augmenting the production process and bringing rationality and (?equating) tax administration.

Reportage on Secretarty of State Shultz' Visit

Meetings With Gandhi, Rao

BK301637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister today told the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, that the stability in India is indispensable for the stability in this part of the world. Mrs Gandhi emphasized that democracy has strong roots in India and the people as a whole are committed to our political system.

Mr Shultz had a 75-minute meeting with Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi this afternoon. No aides were present. Later, some top officials joined them and the discussions continued for another 1/2 hour. An official spokesman said that the talks were held in a good and amiable atmosphere. Mrs Gandhi thought that the discussions were useful.

The U.S. secretary's talks with Mrs Gandhi mainly related to the general world situation as he had already discussed bilateral matters with the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao. Mrs Gandhi spoke of the general world situation, with special reference to our region in the overall perspective of the international relations.

The spokesman, Mr Mani Shankar Aiyyar, said that Mr Shultz handed over to Mrs Gandhi a letter from President Reagan. Asked about the possibilities of the U.S. President attending the coming UN General Assembly session, the spokesman said that the followup of the nonaligned summit and the proposals made there were amongst the subjects discussed in today's talks. Mr Shultz has said that his meeting with Mrs Gandhi gave him an insight into the issues dealt with at the nonaligned summit and he would be conveying this to President Reagan.

The talks between Mr Shultz and Mr Narasimha Rao covered a wide range of bilateral relations and also the question of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. At a joint briefing the U.S. assistant secretary of state for public affairs, Mr John Hughes, and Mr Aiyyar told newsmen that the spare parts question has been resolved. India will procure these spare parts from wherever they are available outside the United States. The parts not available elsewhere will be supplied by the United States itself. The U.S. Government will take the required action in this regard. Mr Hughes explained in reply to a question that this arrangement has been made because of the legal constraints in the United States on account of the nonproliferation provision.

The Indo-U.S. Joint Commission, which met under the cochairmanship of Mr Shultz and Mr Narasimha Rao, agreed on a number of measures to promote their relations in economic, commercial, scientific, technological, educational, and cultural fields.

Earlier, on his return from Agra this morning, Mr Shultz called on the president, Giani Zail Singh. They were together for 1/2 hour.

Rao Dinner Speech

BK010753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The minister for external affairs, Narasimha Rao, has reaffirmed India's earnest desire to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and peaceful coexistence. There should be no interference or intervention in any shape or form, he added. Rao was speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of the visiting American secretary of state, George Shultz, in New Delhi last night. The external affairs minister pointed out that we in India believe that the challenges in developing countries cannot be met by violence and recourse to arms. Rao said India is making all possible efforts to normalize its relations with Pakistan and resolve outstanding problems with China. He referred to the appeal by the New Delhi summit to world leaders to consider attending the comming UN General Assembly and said it will provide an opportunity for informal consultations and sharing of ideas on world issues.

The external affairs minister said that the world is facing an economic crisis which has spared neither the developed nor the developing nations. This has prompted the Nonaligned Movement to suggest restructuring of the world economic system.

PATRIOT Reports Pakistan Explodes Nuclear Device

BK010833 Delhi Patriot in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[By R.K. Mishra]

[Text] Pakistan has exploded a nuclear device in the range of 20 to 50 kilotons in the mountain ranges near Quetta [in Baluchistan], according to highly competent sources engaged in monitoring Islamabad's plan to develop an atomic bomb.

The underground nuclear test carried out by Pakistan is being kept a closely guarded secret, these sources said. Pakistan's nuclear explosion is believed to have been carried out on 13 June, the first day of Ramadan — the most auspicious day in the Muslim calender.

The seismic station of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, located at Gauribidnaur, near Bangalore, recoded a seismic event in Pakistan at 080132 hrs (about 8 a.m.) on Monday, 13 June.

The magnitude of this seismic event was assessed at around 4.5 in the Richter scale with the epicentre south of Quetta in the Ras Koh mountain range.

Islamabad could have, perhaps, succeeded in concealing the fact of the explosion of the nuclear device if the Pakistan Government had put out a story that there was an earthquake in that region. But till now — more than 10 days after the seismic event was recorded — there has been no mention of the occurrence of an earthquake in this region by the Pakistan radio, television, press or the government.

It is known that since 1979 Paksitan has been making preparations for conducting underground nuclear tests in the vicinity of Dalbandin in Baluchistan.

U.S. and Soviet reconnaissance satellites are reported to have confirmed that tunnelling activities in the Ras Koh mountain range, south east of Dalbandin, have continued in 1980-81 also.

Against this background, the seismic indication of the magnitude, recorded at Gauribidnaur could, according to experts, be caused only by a nuclear underground explosion in the 20-50 kiloton range using the Ras Koh mountain region as a test site.

Pakistan's latest budget, beginning 1 July, provided Rs 493 million for development of atomic energy. Of this, the nuclear reprocessing plant and the 900 MW Chashma nuclear power plant were allocated Rs 403 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs 387 million, but the planning commission documents did not say how the money would be divided between the two. Since the power plant was still at the bid-tendering stage, experts had come to the obvious conclusion that a high proportion of the budgetary allocation was meant for the reprocessing plant. And since Pakistan does not have any plutonium-based power reactors, it was not difficult to conclude that the plutonium obtained from the reprocessing plant would end up in the armaments sector.

The Pakistan Government also allocated Rs 64 million for nuclear mineral survey and detailed exportation of uranium in Dera Gazi Khan district.

Recently, qualified U.S. observers also claimed to be in possession of incontrovertible evidence that Pakistan was not only attempting to go nuclear but also that it was receiving valuable assistance in this regard from China.

This led to a controversy in the U.S. Congress over the supply of sensitive military technology to Pakistan. Agitated over the disclosures about clandestine Chinese help in the latter's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons technology, many congressmen apprehended that Pakistan might in return pass on advanced military technology to China. A U.S. Administration statement before a House sub-committee on foreign affairs conceded that the construction of unsafeguarded reprocessing and enrichment facilities and 'other Pakistani activities are consistent with an effort to develop a nuclear explosive capacity.'

The administration, however, tried to soft-pedal congressional opposition by saying that 'Pakistan could realise this capability within the next few years.' Experts say that the Pakistani underground explosion near Quetta shows that either the U.S. Administration deliberately misled the Congress or it was duped by Pakistani propaganda. Anyway, it approved massive supplies of modern military hardware to Pakistan.

The U.S. Administration ignored the warning given in November last year that Pakistan, which was operating the Khuta nuclear power plant (KANUPP) for one and a half years at a reduced power level could have produced 10 to 20-kg of enriched plutonium enough for producing a couple of nuclear bombs. Dr Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, had said that Pakistan had accepted 'some but not all safeguards and unless the remaining ones were accepted the agency was not in a position to give an assurance that spent fuel was not being diverted for making nuclear bombs.'

Opposition Leaders Discuss Punjab, Other Issues

BK301652 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of opposition leaders was held in New Delhi today in pursuance of the decision of the Vijaywada conference [of opposition parties last month]. It was attended by representatives from 16 national and regional parties. The Bhartiya Janata Party did not participate. The discussions were informal and nobody presided. The meeting devoted most of its time to discussions on the Punjab situation and passed a resolution on the subject. The resolution spoke of the urgent need for peace and amity in the state.

Other resolutions passed in the meeting were on cyclone damage in Saurashtra, president's rule in Pondicherry, and the recent elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Janata Party leader, Mr Raj Narain, has described as a farce today's meeting of opposition leaders including his party. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said issues like Chandigarh and territorial adjustment between Punjab and Haryana should not be taken up for the time being, and all efforts should be made to promote communal amity.

The Bhartiya Janata Party has condemned violence and brutal killings of innocent people in Punjab. At a meeting of its office bearers held in New Delhi, the party deplored the Akali leadership for its failure to condemn and disown the extremists. Expressing concern at the law and order situation in the state, it also called upon the people to maintain unity and amity.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK301517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 30 Jun 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, June 30 (AFP) — Leading Indian opposition political parties met here today to seek a solution to the Sikh protest movement in Punjab, a group spokesman said.

The Sikh political party Akali Dal, which is spearheading the Sikh's campaign, was among the 12 parties attending the meeting, the spokesman said.

The meeting was seen as a followup to the opposition party conclave held last month in south India.

Only the right-wing, Hindu-dominated Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] (Indian People's Party) abstained from attending today's meeting. The spokesman did not say why the BJP abstained. Both communist parties, the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI) and the independent Communist Party-Marxists (CPM) attended.

The spokesman said the leaders would discuss the situation in Punjab in great detail, but he could not say how long the meeting would last.

In a campaign that has frequently led to bloody clashes, the Sikhs are demanding greater political autonomy for Punjab, a remarcation of state boundaries, increased federal aid and certain religious concessions.

"We have the good chance to hear from Sikh leaders what is going on there and how to solve the issue and we are hopeful that we will come up with some suggestion," the spokesman said.

"It is up to Mrs. Gandhi to take them seriously. If she does it will do her and the country a lot of good," he said.

Mrs. Gandhi's efforts for a negotiated settlement to the issue have failed in the past and earlier this month Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal rejected a call from Interior Minister P.C. Sethi for a meeting.

Last month the opposition parties met in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh state, in an attempt to form a united opposition front against Mrs. Gandhi. But they failed to come up with a definite result and political commentators saw it as a flop.

However, the group spokesman said today: "The very fact that we are meeting again proves beyond doubt that we have achieved something."

Mrs. Gandhi is scheduled to go to the polls in 1985 for the national Parliament and some 80 per cent of the state assemblies. She was defeated in the 1977 general elections only after leading opposition parties united to fight her Congress (I) Party.

Jullundur Situation Remains Under Control
BK301644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In Jullundur the curfew was relaxed for 3 and 1/2 hours today from 1300-1630 to enable people to buy their daily necessities. Our correspondent reports that the situation during this period remained peaceful. Curfew will be relaxed tomorrow from 0800 in the morning to 1200.

Delhi Reports Malegaon Situation Returns to Normal
BK301249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] In Maharashtra, the curfew imposed at Malegaon town in Nasik district has been totally lifted from 1100 this morning. The state home secretary, Mr C.K. Chaudhary, told newsmen in Bombay that the situation in the town has returned to normal. No untoward incident has been reported since yesterday noon. Mr Chaudhary said that so far 539 people have been arrested in connection with the incident. A peace procession was taken out in the city this afternoon.

Curfew Reimposed as Precaution
BK301655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] In Maharashtra, the curfew in Malegaon town in Nasik district has been reimposed from 1800-0600 tomorrow morning as a precautionary measure. Earlier, the curfew had been lifted from 1100-1800 today. The state home secretary, Mr C. K. Chaudhary, told newsmen in Bombay that the situation in the town as returned to normal. A peace procession was taken out in the town this afternoon.

SRI LANKA

Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives 29 June

BK291125 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Canadian deputy prime minister and the secretary of state for external affairs, Allan Joseph MacEachen, arrived in Colombo this morning to participate in the ceremonial commissioning of the Maduru Oya reservoir. He was accompanied by a parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs, (John Bucklair), and several other government officials. The delegation was met at the airport by the foreign minister, Shahul Hameed, and the acting minister of Mahaveli Development, (M.L.M. Adhikari). The Canadian high commissioner, D.M. Collacott, was also present. The deputy prime minister will call on President Jayewardene and the foreign minister this afternoon in Colombo.

AFP: Curfew Relaxed in Trincomalee 30 June

BK301329 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Colombo, June 30 (AFP) — Authorities today lifted the 24-hour curfew clamped on the violence-ridden port city of Trincomalee on Monday for six hours to enable people to go shopping, officials said.

Violence between ethnic groups has claimed nine lives since Monday, the mainly government-owned *Daily News* reported today.

Police sources said that one person was slashed to death and several houses gutted by arsonists. No incidents had been reported today as security forces tightened their grip on the city following the temporary lifting of the curfew. *The Island* newspaper reported that about 45 persons have been admitted to the Trincomalee hospital suffering from gunshot and knife wounds and other injuries. It also said that three persons from one family had been burnt to death but gave no details.

Violence between the Sinhala majority and the Tamils has wracked the city since June 1, when two airforcemen were shot dead and another seriously wounded by militant Tamil separatists in an ambush at nearby Vavuniya.

Yesterday, the police chief briefed the cabinet on the situation in Trincomalee and Parliament extended the state of emergency for another month.

President Junius Jayewardene has ordered security forces to take stern measures against troublemakers.

Violence Eases

BK010540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0535 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Colombo, July 1 (AFP) — Over 300 people have been detained by security forces in Trincomalee, the northeastern port city which has been rocked by ethnic violence for nearly three weeks in which 10 people died, published reports said today.

The arrests were in connection with acts of race-related violence including murder, looting and arson, *The Island* newspaper reported.

Quoting official sources, the report said that 10 people have died in the incidents and over 60 were treated for injuries.

The continuous curfew clamped on Trincomalee, 250 km from here, since Monday afternoon was briefly lifted for six hours yesterday to permit the people to replenish their larders.

Incidents of arson and assault were reported from the area on Wednesday night, but [there] were no serious clashes yesterday according to reports from Trincomalee.

Khomeyni Reappoints Taheri to Guards Corps Post

LD301238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Decree issued by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 29 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionte, the merciful.

To His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hasan Taheri, may his good work continue.

Following the trip that your excellency had to undertake, His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Faker, may God grant him support, was appointed to supervise the situation in the Guards Corps. Thanking His Excellency Mr Faker for all his efforts during your absence, I hereby reappoint your excellency to your previous post so that you may carry out with full efficiency and care the tasks stipulted by the constitution of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps for the representative of my humble self. It is hoped that with the help and sincerity of His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Faker, His Excellency Mr Mahalati, his excellency the esteeemed minister of the corps, and His Excellency Mohsen Reza'i, who enjoys my affection and support, you will be able to deal with the current situation in the best possible manner.

It is essential that his excellency the corps minister, the esteemed commander of the corps, and other commanders and persons who occupy posts in the corps support His Excellency Mr Taheri, my representative, and follow his instructions in matters that come under his jurisdiction so that, God willing, the affairs of the corps, which is the powerful arms of the Islamic Republic, are conducted in accordance with religious and legal regulations and with the supreme interests of the country and the Islamic Republic. It is essential to remind you that obedience to His Excellency Mohsen Reza'i, commander in chief of the corps, and other commanders — in accordance with the corps' chain of command and regulations — is deemed as a divine religious duty whose violation entails, apart from legal prosecution, responsibility to the Shari'ah. I beseech God to grant succeas to everyone in their service to Islam and the Islamic state.

[Dated] 29 June 1983, coinciding with 17 blessed Ramadan 1403

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi-Khomeyni

'Radio Iran' on Appointment

GF010850 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Following the waves of differences, disobedience, and cliques in the Guards Corps, today Khomeyni dismissed mullah Faker, his representative in the Guards Corps, and appointed Sheykh Hasan Taheri-Khoramabadi as his representative.

With regard to ending the intensified waves of disobedience in the Guards Corps — which is in connection with the struggles between factions in the Islamic Republic — Khomeyni, in the degree appointing Hasan Taheri, said that obeying the orders of Mohsen Reza'i and other commanders of the guards is a religious duty, and its violators, apart from legal prosecution, are also subject to the Shari'ah.

It was reported recently that heavy armed clashes among guards have occurred in the cities of Esfahan, Shiraz, and Rasht, during which a number of guards were killed and wounded. In the decree appointing Sheykh Hasan Taheri, Khomeyni stressed his interest in and satisfaction over the service of Mohsen Reza'i, the commander in chief of the Guards Corps, but he did not mention the service of the minister of the guards. Rumors are circulating about the differences between the minister and the commander in chief of the guards.

Velayati Interviewed on French Support for Iraq

LD010607 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 30 IRNA — Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati in an interview with the evening daily *Keyhan today said that big powers were behind the Iraqi regime* and was afraid of its downfall. Thus the confrontation between Iran and Iraq only symbolised the underlying hostility between Islam and disbelief, he added.

Interviewed by *Keyhan* in Yazd while he was attending a commemorative ceremony marking the second anniversary of martyrdom of the late chief justice, Ayatollah Dr. Mohammad Beheshti and 72 other close associates of the imam the foreign minister drew an analogy between the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn and Van Thieu, of Vietnam in his final days. Van Thieu, Velayati said, could not remain in power despite all the aid and assistance provided by the American Administration. The Iraqi ruler would have a similar fate, with all the support of the so-called socialist Government of France. "If the American all-out support succeeded in keeping Van Thieu in power, so will French aid bolster Saddam," Velayati said.

Commenting on the 34-month-old Iraqi imposed war and delivery of Super Etenard planes to Iraq by the French Government, Dr. Velayati said that, the determining factor in the war was the faith of people. The French Government fancies in vain that by such measures it would be able to save extensive investment of French companies in Iraq. Because if Iraqi regime collapsed French investment in Iraq would face with a very murky fate, he added.

Tehran Says Gulf Countries To End Aid to Iraq

GF301916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The West German newspaper *Die Welt* said that the finance ministers of Saudi Arabia and the other Persian Gulf countries have decided to reduce the size of the financial aid of their states to the regime that has been imposed on the Iraqi Muslim people. During two closed sessions held in Jidda last week, the ministers discussed the question of canceling the aid provided to Saddam's regime by their countries.

Political circles attributed the decision of the reactionary regimes in the Persian Gulf to stop their aid to the Iraqi regime — which has exceeded $40 billion since the eruption of the war that has been imposed by Saddam on Islamic Iran — to Saddam's imminent fall.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,362

LD301728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,362 of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday the combative forces of Islam continued their activities in operational zones aimed at stabilizing and consolidating their defense positions, opened fire on the enemy's communication and supply lines and assembly centers, and pounded part of its trenches.

On western fronts, two guns, one ammunition dump, and four vehicles carrying ammunition and construction vehicles of the enemy were destroyed by our artillery fire and a number of the Saddamists were killed or wounded.

On southern fronts clashes with the enemy forces continued mostly in the form of exchanges of fire, and our units as usual continued to defend their defense zones and brought the enemy's activities under surveillance.

Yesterday morning in the Zubaydat region some Iraqi patrols intended to penetrate the defense positions of the forces of Islam; but our combatants opened fire and chased them away.

In the Abadan operational zone our forces yesterday stopped the Saddamists' trench digging and fortification construction activities on the other side of the Arvand Rud and destroyed five slit trenches and enemy observation posts.

In the past 24 hours the air raids and reconnaissance flights of Iraqi aircraft were foiled in time by the fire of surface-to-air defense units and the tactical measures of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraqi Muslims Attack Iraqi Patrol 28 June

LD010614 Tehran IRNA in English 1938 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text]Sanandaj, June 30, IRNA — Six Iraqi soldiers were killed and five others were taken captive by the Iraqi Muslim mujahideen who attacked an enemy patrol group in the northwestern front of Marivan on Tuesday.

The commander of the patrol group named Mabu Muhammad Lar was wounded by the Iraqi Muslim mujahideen.

Lebanese, Iraqi Ulema Condemn Al-Hakim Executions

GF281628 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, June 28, IRNA — In a statement released on the occasion of the martyrdom of six Iraqi ulema members of the family of the late Ayatollah al-Hakim, the Lebanese Islamic Liberation Movement condemned Saddam's crimes, and his aggression against Iran. The statement called the U.S. responsible for the said crimes warning the Iraqi regime its vital interests and agencies all over the world would be attacked if the regime continued its atrocities.

Meanwhile, a ceremony was held Monday to commemorate the martyrdom of the six Iraqi ulema, in which the Shi'ite Islamic Majlis Speaker Sheykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin, and 'Allameh Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Fazlollah and the officials of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut as well as Sunni and Shi'ite ulema and commoners were present.

In that session, the speakers invited the Muslims to overthrow the satanic regime of Iraq, calling for the continuation of the war until its fall. 'Allameh Fazlollah called on the international organisations to protest the inhuman crimes of the Iraqi regime against the people.

Also in the occupied town of Nabatiyah, the Muslims commemorated the martyrdom of the Iraqi ulema in a ceremony attended by Sheykh Rajab-Harb, the Friday prayers leader of Jubsheet [IRNA spelling], and the ulema of southern Lebanon.

Commentary Views Upcoming Shultz Visit to Pakistan

GF301734 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 30 Jun 83

[From "A Glance at Developments in Iran and in the World" program]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: During his visit to Asian countries, Shultz has conferred with Thai officials. The talks between Shultz and Thai officials covered important topics such as the development of relations between Thailand and the U.S. Administration, the question of Kampuchea and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country, and economic matters. It is expected that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will visit Pakistan to hold talks with the member-countries of ASEAN. [sentence as heard]

It will be the first visit a U.S. secretary of state will pay to Pakistan since Henry Kissinger visited that country when he was the U.S. secretary of state. Shultz' objective in visiting Pakistan is to hold talks on international issues in the Middle East and closely observe developments in the region.

With a view to spreading its influence over Asia, the United States has fixed its glance on countries like Pakistan. After U.S. bases in Iran were closed following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, which resulted in the cessation of U.S. plunder, U.S. imperialism moved to find a new country in the region

to replace Iran. The establishment of U.S. bases in Pakistan provides the United States with the means to move with greater speed and to reinforce its offensive might. In referring to this matter, one U.S. official has said: Developments in Iran have led to strengthening U.S. relations with Pakistan. On the basis of this development, Pakistan received aid worth over $3.2 billion [as heard] from the United States in 1982.

Islamic Revolution in Gulf, Middle East Viewed
GF291830 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran caused considerable changes in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. These changes, which covered all aspects, forced the superpowers and their supporters to take joint measures to halt its export.

In the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, the Arab reactionary countries, with the help of security forces backed by imperialist forces, stood face to face with the Islamic movements. Iraq martyred religious clericals and filled prisons with revolutionary Muslims. In Saudi Arabia, the royal guards of the Saudi Kingdom with their French military advisers opened fire at the sacred mosque in Mecca and bloodied its alter with the blood of Muslims. In Egypt, the Muslims who assassinated As-Sadat under the leadership of the martyred Khalid al-Islambulli were sentenced to death by the unjust courts. Today also the unjust courts of the U.S. regimes have witnessed the trials of revolutionary Muslims in Tunisia, Morroco, Jordan, and Bahrain.

Prosecutor on Trial of Tudeh Party Leaders
LD301041 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Ahvaz, June 30, IRNA — Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Tabrizi, general prosecutor of the Islamic revolution, said Wednesday that Islamic revolution's courts would decisively and forcefully curtail any plot, espionage, and counterrevolutionary measures to threaten the country's security.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Tabrizi who is currently in southern Khuzestan Province to (?study) problems of Islamic revolution's courts there, called on the counterrevolution and those supporting splinter groups to report to courts before being arrested.

Asked on the trial of the heads of the defunct Tudeh Party, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Tabrizi noted that the trial would be commenced after the completion of their files and would be punished accordingly.

He said that those being arrested were first and second grade members of the Tudeh Party who should be tried and receive their punishment.

'Radio Iran' Reports Attempt on Khomeyni's Life
GF010741 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] We begin today's newscast with a report from the weekly publication, (VFV), which is published in Paris. (VFV) has revealed the extensive plan of an attempt on Khomeyni's life.

Our telephone link with our European office has been established and we draw your attention to this report:

[Begin live dispatch] The weekly publication, (VFV), printed in France, in this week's edition, under the title Khomeyni's Life Was Spared, wrote that an extensive effort to kill Khomeyni and his top functionaries failed some time ago. However, the chance for a successful attempt always exists in the dissatisfied and mutinous Iran. (VFV) wrote that the extensive plan to kill Khomeyni was under the guidance of high-ranking Air Force officers, who intended to fly from Dushantapeh airport and bombard Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence and his garrison in Jamaran. During the air attack, a series of land operations, including launching light missiles and using heavy weapons were to be carried out in order to guarantee that there would be no chance for Khomeyni and his guards.

(VFV) reported that the Air Force officers' plan was discovered and that the military equipment intended to be used in destroying Khomeyni's residence was also discovered in Tajrish, Niavaran, and Darud. In conclusion this publication wrote that a few colleagues of these five officers succeeded in flying several helicopters to the countries of the Persian Gulf. [end dispatch]

'Free Voice' on U.S., USSR Support for Khomeyni
GF271800 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots, the Free Voice of Iran has repeatedly carried reports and comment concerning the support and military, political, and economic aid by the United States to Khomeyni's regime, which come to power in Iran through a plot by the United States. We, from the start of Khomeyni's blight, stressed the point that the Eastern and Western colonialist nations cooperated to topple the legal Iranian regime and replace it with the so-called Islamic republican regime through the use of all their propaganda machinery. The aim of the Soviet Union and the United States was to return Iran to the Middle Ages and stop its progress.

The people of our homeland are in fact victims of an enormous plot and now they can only overcome the puppet regime of Khomeyni with determination and by an all-out uprising aided by the nationalist army in order to neutralize this international plot forever. Today, the people of our homeland have realized the bitter truth that the United States, aided by the United Kingdom and in cooperation with the Soviet Union, established the Islamic

republican regime of Khomeyni in our homeland and brought us this black plague.

However, the Free Voice of Iran is certain that any aid given to Khomeyni's regime by the United States or England cannot affect the life expectancy of this anti-Iranian regime. Khomeyni's regime could not have lasted so long without the support and aid of Eastern and Western imperialism.

What matters is the determination of the Iranian nation to topple the anti-Iranian regime of Khomeyni.